

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22.

**Advertisers**—Persons wishing THE TRIBUNE to advertise or place of business in New York or Boston, will please give their address at the Publishing Office, corner of Nassau and Vesey st. From 12 cents a week, up to \$100.

**Advertisers**—Persons wishing to have their name or place of business in the publishing office before it goes to press, will do so at the Publishing Office, corner of Nassau and Vesey st. From 12 cents a week, up to \$100.

**LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.**—The steamer Ohio is due to day from Chico, with two weeks later intelligence from California.

**Europe.**

The remark which for the past six months we have generally had occasion to make on the news from Europe holds good of that published in *The Tribune* this morning. All is outwardly quiet, but the fermentation is more intense than before. A collision between the people and their tyrants seems still approaching, but yet we incline to think it further off than ever. The late French election has plainly done much to ensure peace. The Democratic Socialists know that their triumph is sure; they will endeavor not to peril it even for an instant by precipitation and violence on the part of the popular masses. The ballot box is better than barricades.

In Germany things are in a great bicker among themselves and Russia threatens to interfere. There's no real danger.

The Pope has again appointed a day to return to Rome; on the other hand the Republican propaganda grows bolder and more active throughout Italy, and especially in the Papal dominions. Proclamations from Mazzini appear on the walls, and little tracts mysteriously printed and industriously circulated find their way into all hands and across the thresholds of every house. All that must come to something; the result we shall see in due time.

**The New Compromise Committee—Settlement of the Slavery Question.**

The great men of the Senate have laid their heads together, and chosen a Select Committee of their number to report a plan of settling the Territorial and Slavery Questions, so as to repress agitation and restore harmony to the National Councils. Now harmony is an excellent thing, when it don't cost too much, and we should be very glad to see the Slavery and Territorial Questions settled. Not that we regard agitation and excitement with such abhorrence as many profess to, for they have important uses. We agree with Mr. Jefferson that "the tempestuous sea of Liberty" (if Liberty's sea must be tempestuous) is preferable to "the calm of Despotism." We like to have the country aroused and excited, and stimulated to inquiry and reflection. Hundreds of thousands have been impelled by the gigantic waves of political turmoil which have successively broken over the country to read, inquire, observe, and take a free man's just interest in public affairs, who but for agitation would have gone down to their graves ignorant, careless, and unpatriotic.

In fact, we rather like Political excitement within reasonable limits, regarding it as an agency of transient evil but lasting good. The country has been long enough, for once, excited and distract with strife relative to Slavery and its Extension. We should rejoice to see its attention drawn for a season to questions of a different order—questions regarding the condition of its Industry and the means of bettering that condition, the improvement of its Harbors, Rivers, and means of intercommunication generally, the proper disposition of its Public Lands, &c. &c. These seriously and earnestly demand action—we think the country suffers and sacrifices daily for want of such action—while its attention is mainly engrossed by barren agitation respecting Slavery and No. 2.

We should heartily rejoice, then, that the great Senators had come together resolved to settle the Slavery Question, and would exult in their sanguine hopes of success, if we could only feel certain that they would settle it right. This seems to us an indispensable condition. For, if you but consider it, nothing short of this can truly be deemed a settlement at all. Fix a thing ever so skilfully wrong, and it won't stay fixed; in a little while it will want cobbling and patching over again. Stop ever so cleverly the stone which has rolled half-way down a precipice, and you have but arrested its movement for a season; by-and-by a tree falls, a root breaks, or a furious storm starts the subjacent earth, and your rock goes thundering and crashing to the bottom.—"Blessed are the peacemakers, if you can but be sure that they don't cry 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace.'

Sixty-six years ago—before the Federal Constitution was formed—the attention of Congress was drawn to the importance of settling the question of Slavery in the Territories of the Union. THOMAS JEFFERSON drafted the first Provision on the subject, and it was a good one. It read substantially thus:

"No Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever exist in the Territory North west of the Ohio."

This, you see, went right to the root of the matter. It did not pass at once, the assent of every State being then required to pass an act; but it was renewed in 1787, and adopted by a decided vote. And this short Provision settled the Slavery Question, with reference to all the vast and fertile region lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and now forming five great and rapidly growing States. A feeble effort was once made to procure a temporary suspension of this Provision so far as a portion of the Territory was concerned, but the Country and Congress

and No. 2, and the settlement remained undisturbed—and so remains yet. Where is the man who regrets the manner in which the Congress of 1787 settled the Slavery Question?

—But we have since acquired more Territory—vastly more—and a good deal of it Slaveholding at the time it came into our possession. This fact, and the provisions of the Treaty whereby our acquisitions were confirmed to us, have suggested the necessity of compromising—compromising. Louisiana (including Missouri) was Slaveholding when she came to us, and her people claimed that the Treaty, in guaranteeing to them all the rights of American citizens, entitled them to hold slaves. There was a strong excitement when Missouri applied for admission into the Union with a valid pro-Slavery Constitution. She did not get in until after a prolonged struggle, and then only on condition that she would nullify her constitutional provision against the immigration of Free Blacks, and by virtue of a Compromise which excluded Slaveholding from all the Territory west of the Mississippi and North of 36° 30' [All the Louisiana Territory, stretching North to latitude 43° and West indefinitely, had been constitutionally Slaveholding before.] So here was a second settlement of the Slavery Question, but nothing near so decisive and straightforward as the first, when for this settlement has not proved so thorough and permanent as the other did. Texas came upon a new Slavery fight, and dragged after it New-Mexico and California, whereupon all the uncomposted mortar wants даун again. The disputes that have been compromised have not really been settled.

The Grand Committee goes to work, probably this morning, to mature the new plan of settlement. We give place to few of the many rumors respecting the bases of settlement which will be adopted, because we know quite as much about them as any Washington letter-writer does,—and so do most of our readers. We understand that the Committee will report an omnibus bill providing for:

1. The admission of California as a State.
2. The organization of New Mexico as a Territory, and perhaps Utah as another, with or without the subject of Slavery.
3. The satisfaction of Texas, by cash from Uncle Sam's chest, for her pretense of claim to New Mexico this side of the Rio Grande.
4. The organization of a new State from Western Texas, intended to be a Slave State.

These—or, at all events, the three former—are pretty sure to be the leading features of the great Compromise measure soon to be reported by the Senate's Committee of Thirteen. Waiving all other objections, how do they justify their claim to be a settlement of the Slavery question?

The admission of California is of course all right; that, when effected, will be settled. So will the extinguishment of the Texas claim to New Mexico, and so far the scheme will work well. What is done will stay done. But what is settled by organizing New Mexico and Utah and saying Mr. P. being greatly annoyed, and seemingly unable to solve the mystery, or rather, I might say, determined not to believe it a spirit manifest itself, resolved to remove the lad from his house to a distant neighbor's. A carriage was accordingly brought to the door, and in the midst of the commotion around, the little boy was put into it, and scarcely had he become seated, when some invisible power actually tore the coat and cap off his head, while the lamps upon the carriage were crushed to atoms. The old coachman could withstand it no longer, but taking the child into the house, immediately entered into communion with the spirit, when the following conversation ensued:

Question.—"Are you a spirit?" A rap was instantly made in the affirmative. "Do you wish to communicate?" "Yes, by a rap." "Shall I tell the Alphabet?" "Yes." The Alphabet was accordingly put into rapitude, when many names and messages were spelled out.

Not being satisfied now to write much more, as a full account is soon to be published, I beg you and your readers will pardon this imperfect letter.

I may be permitted, however, to say that the foregoing account is entirely true, as vouched for by many respectable witnesses whose veracity you would not question. As Sir and greater trials than these are yet seen to come, that man may marvel. I compare you, as a cover of truth, to that in the sun in an awful demonstration of lightning. The clouds of darkness are scattered, and the lightning illuminates the sky.

The Committee's Report lasted nearly a week, and several witnesses were examined. The verdict was that it was the body of Mary Ann, and that she had been killed about Dec. 2d last, by James M. Smith in procuring an abortion. The plank attached to the corpus was identified as having been taken from Smith's barn. He is in custody awaiting examination.

Later from New Mexico.

The *Independent* (Mr. C. L. Burleigh) of the old has late news from New Mexico. It was brought by a party of Americans, seventeen in number, who arrived at that place on the 1st ult., in twenty days from L. V. Vegas and twenty-five from Santa Fe—bringing the news down to the 1st of March. The intelligence is of very little interest. The Apaches, Navajos and Utes still sustain a hostile attitude toward the United States, and are engaged in the commission of frequent depredations.

Major Fitzpatrick, the Indian Agent, was at the Bi. Timber, on the Arkansas, engaged in conference with several tribes of Indians. He has succeeded in mollifying a portion of the Comanches, the Apaches, the Kiowas, and perhaps others, and is seeking to persuade all the tribes to send a delegation to Washington City. In this he has been partially successful.

The opinion is prevalent, that the child of Mrs. White is still alive and kept captive by the Indians. This opinion is founded upon the general fact, that Indians seldom, if ever, put women or children to death, their lives being spared in hopes of a ransom. The servant woman may also still be living. It is believed that Mr. Fitzpatrick will use every effort to obtain possession of the unfortunate, and his experience of Indian life will assist him materially in accomplishing this object.

Well, then, then, then we are tired of promises—

Henry Moore.

We will only add that the above statement is fully believed by those who report the alleged phenomena. We have our suspicions that some folks who are not so dead as they might be without any serious loss to the community, had a hand in putting up these fibs. But let us hear further of the matter.

Gen. Duff Green, we see, is in Georgia, building a Railroad, and has offered \$20,000 toward a Baptist Seminary at Dalton if the denomination would raise as much more. We are right glad to hear that he is able to offer it. He has not always been so.

P.—We learn that his contract with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad has been dissolved by the Directors. Hope that don't dis solve the \$50,000.

STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.—The steamship Georgia, which sailed hence for New Orleans, Havana and Cadiz, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. touched off Charleston Bar on the morning of the 16th, took her mails and 12 passengers, and proceeded on her voyage.

THE PROTECTIVE UNION, Boston, has now been published four months, and has attained a weekly circulation of 3,200 copies. It is the recognized organ of the Labor Reformers of New England and of the Trade Reformers, as well the glorious "Protective Union" movement, whereby the Workers of New England are now endeavoring by combined action to become their own purveyors of food and other necessities at one tenth the former cost, having formally adopted this paper as its organ. We trust its career is barely begun.

THE TWELFTH WARD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its Annual Meeting to-night in the Church near Fifteenth and Third Avenue. Good speaking is promised. We hope to meet a noble company of the enemies of Alcoholic ruin.

FIRST ARRIVALS FROM SEA AT QUEBEC.—The ship Montreal arrived at Quebec from Liverpool on the 17th inst. in a passage of 28 days. The John Bull is said also to have arrived at Quebec from London. The first arrival from sea at Quebec last year was the Albion, on the 25th of April. These are the earliest arrivals from sea since 1831—on that year a vessel arrived on the 16th April.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Governor has appointed Monday, May 27, for the ninth trial to elect a Representative to the XXXIst Congress of the United States, in the IVth District.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The gold fever is raging at Hamilton. The Gazette says a large schooner has been chartered to go around the Cape. A party of twenty will leave city about the 1st of May, via New York and the Isthmus.

Thomas C. Keeler, Esq., is the successful competitor for the prize offered by Lord Elgin for the best essay on the influence of the Canals of Canada.

Lord Elgin has announced his intention of distributing £100 sterling to the exhibitors of the best specimen of Canadian industry at the great Industrial Congress, to be held at London in 1851.

THE Liverpool papers speak in terms of high commendation of the new packet ship Western World, belonging to D. & A. Kingland & Co., of this city. Their praise is well deserved.

THE LOSS OF THE JOHN R. SKIDD.—This fine ship, whose loss is noticed among the English news in another column, belonged to R. Kempton & Co., of Liverpool and New York packets; she was 1,000 tons burthen, was built in 1844 at New York, and was worth about \$75,000, and was insured in Wall St. Her cargo was worth some \$300,000, most of which was insured at various offices in Wall St.

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**TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.**

What the Week will Develop.

Washington, Sunday, April 22.

It is now considered settled that there will be no general break-up of the Cabinet, and probably none of its Members will resign.

The Galpin investigation is drawing to a close,

—will make a thorough and state-making Report, whether from the minority of the Committee our Dispatch does not say—E. T. H. Hayes

the thing looks horrid and that it will implicate more than Cleveland.

I hear that Controller Whitney has notified

before the Committee that the claim ought never to be allowed at all, neither principal nor interest.

The Committee on Postmaster Hayes has

also been called yesterday to the village of

Tompkins, a small town, who was found dead

in the woods on the 10th inst. The Jury after

hearing the evidence relating to the case, gave a

verdict. "That the deceased came to his death

at the hands of one Joseph Benjamin.

The circumstances are to be brief. On

the 20th Tompkins and Benjamin went to

the woods together with a view to pick up cordwood. Tompkins never returned, and Benjamin

was seen but once twice after that day.

Benjamin is dead, and was found

about two miles from his home, with his

body covered with mud and blood. The

stick partly broken with his hand and blood

on it, was found near him.

I have not described it well, and

you will excuse me.

Yours, etc., W. T. H. Hayes.

Galpin.

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Yours, etc., W.